

THE Caledonian Mercury

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1783.

TO THE COUNTRY OF SCOTLAND
On SATURDAY, January 11, will be performed,
A Tragedy, not acted here these many years, called
O THE LO,
MOOR OF VENICE.
Othello,
(Being his first Appearance in this Kingdom.)
Rodrigo,
Cassio,
And Iago,
And Desdemona,
(Being her first Appearance in this Kingdom.)
To which will be added,
THE PADLOCK.
Don Diego,
Leopold,
And Mungo,
Uchala,
And Leonora,
And Leonora,
Tickets to be had, and place for the boxes taken, at the Office of the Theatre, from ten to three o'clock.

SIGNORA CORRI'S NIGHT
WILL be on TUESDAY the 11th current, at St CECILIA'S HALL.
THE HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is to be upon Friday the 17th instant, instead of Monday the 13th, as formerly advertised.

JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
MKAIN and ANDERSON, middle of Bridge-street, east side, Edinburgh, have got to hand a fresh and complete assortment of every article in the Jewellery, Plated, JAPANNED, and CUTLERY Branch, executed in the newest fashion;—which they are determined to sell on the most moderate terms.
London Brown Tea and Coffee Vases, a few remarkable fine Dragon Blood Cans, small sizes. Hair-Work done in all its various forms by one of the partners. Mourning Rings made on the shortest notice.

H. VAIR
HAS just now set up the branch of MANTUA-MAKING, and begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, who may be pleased to favour her with their employment, that their orders shall be punctually attended to.
Please direct for her at her house in Aikens Land, Cowgate, first door in the fair, foot of Niddry's Wynd.
N. B. The name on the door.

SALE OF WAX CANDLES.
At C. WATERSTON'S Shop, Lawn-market, Edin.
A Large Assortment of Wax Candles, of the very best quality and colour, at 3s. 4d. per lb.—Also Wax Flambeaux, and Confection d'Or, with White Bleached Wax, at very low prices.
Where also may be had, EMOLLIENT LEMON LOZENGES, remarkably cooling and agreeable, at 6d. per box; also CHEMICAL or PECTORAL DROPS, prepared from honey and the richest balsams, for bad coughs, colds, asthma, and consumptions,—bottles 1s. and 3s.

JAMES DEWAR,
Opposite BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his Assortment of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MENS MERCERY GOODS, also HATS; STOCKINGS, &c. are now all come to hand. He hopes, on inspection, they will be approved of in point of Elegance, Fashion, and Colour, being entirely new, and selected by himself from the first markets; some of which, he takes the liberty of saying, can be had no where else in town.
Best Superfine Cloths, of all colours.
Ladies Cloths, ditto.
Elegant Fancy Cloths.
Second, Hunters, and Livery Cloths.
Wales and Onaburg Stripped and Figured Coatings, for Ladies and Gentlemen Great Coats.
RICH TABINETTS and POP-LINS, for Dress Frocks, newly introduced, and much approved of at Court.
Rich Imperial Vests, in Gold, Silver, and Colours.
Kempine Velvet Vests, plaid with Gold.
INVERARY CARPETS, selling as usual, much improved.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER,
HAVE just now imported, and are selling at their Warehouse—
Russia Iron, sorted, 2, 2½, 2¾, and 3 inch flat.
Gottenburgh Iron, sorted sizes.
Five twelve-head St Petersburg Flax.
Hemp Cordage, three different qualities.
A large cargo of very good Memel Logs, different lengths.
N. B. At their warehouse within the Exchange, Edinburgh, a large assortment of Russia Sheet, Diaper, Towels, Wine-rubbers and Kitchen Towelling, and some Dantzic Honey of the very best quality, to be sold in casks or single pints.
Some very old Russia Soap.

Sale of Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches, and Clocks and Clock and Watch Engines.

GEORGE MONRO Watchmaker, and Watch Jeweller, at his high Shop opposite the White-Horse Inn, Canongate Head, has now ready for sale a parcel of very fine Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches; in particular, there is one in Gold, pretty small in size, made in the French fashion, jewelled in four wheels, much more excellent for keeping time than any French watch whatever; also, a good middle sized Gold Watch, second hand, goes well, and reasonable in price. Also, a fine Spring, or Table Clock, goes eight days, to be sold cheap; and a Dial, or Time-keeper, which shows the hours and minutes within the house, and has two dial-boards for showing hours and minutes two opposite airths on the outside of the house; goes eight days; to be sold very cheap.
A very fine Watch Engine, which cuts all manner of watch wheels, such as balance wheels, and horizontal, and for the smallest repeater. And also a good Watch Fuse Engine, and directions in writing how to build the horizontal wheel and cylinder.
Also, a Fine Clock Engine, which cuts all manner of clock wheels on or off the axis, with the greatest exactness. Cuts spring clock wheels to the greatest perfection. These that are willing to purchase one, or both of these engines, can have full satisfaction as to the goodness of them, by seeing the wheels that they cut.

Mr WILLIAM WILLIAMSON MURCH,
TEACHER OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
PRESENTS his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, and begs leave to inform them, that he continues to teach the Harpichord, Piano Forte, and Guitar;—likewise teaches Continental, the Violin and German Flute.
He will make it his principal study to merit the favour of those who please to employ him, and will be careful to attend them on the most left notice.
His terms of teaching are as follow:
For the Harpichord, 12 Tickets for one Guinea.
Guitar, Violin, and German Flute, 10 Tickets for one Guinea.
To be had at the Music Shop.
THREE LESSONS and TWELVE MINUTES.
For the Harpichord, Violin, and German Flute, composed by W. WILLIAMSON MURCH.
For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Letter from SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE to the COUNTIES and BOROUGHs of SCOTLAND, on the PRESENT STATE OF SCARCITY.
Edinburgh, January 6, 1783.

ON the 6th of last month, there was a meeting of the county of Edinburgh, to take under consideration the present scarcity of grain, and the means of remedying it. At that meeting, I gave my sentiments, that the partial remedies of bringing grain from one part of Scotland to another, were only feeding the inhabitants of one place, by starving those of another, with the expense of double carriage into the bargain; and to send the grain out of a county, and the other to replace it, when the county from whence it was sent was drained: That, therefore, the remedy behoved to be general to all Scotland. That to procure this general remedy, three things were to be inquired into. 1st, How much grain would support Scotland? 2dly, How much was in Scotland? and, 3dly, By what temptations were the merchants to be influenced to import the difference between these two quantities? That the quantity consumed in Scotland was easily known from the common rules of political arithmetic; that the quantity in Scotland was to be found out, among other methods, by parish reports to county committees; and that the merchants were to be induced to import, by presenting to them a sure, not an eventual profit, safety from their cargoes being plundered, and perhaps bounties, if Parliament thought proper.

And, therefore, I proposed, that at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, there should be three general district committees, composed of a few members of the town councils and freeholders, who should invite the counties in their respective districts, to form similar particular committees, within each county, in order to give information to the three general district committees of the state of their grain; and that these particular county committees should gather their information, among other methods, from parish reports; that as soon as the three general districts had got all their informations, they should lay them open to the importers; who, on their part, should be invited to declare openly, how much they inclined to import; and that, as the first step to the execution of this plan, the freeholders of the county of Edinburgh should invite the Town Council of Edinburgh to appoint some of their number to join themselves with the county committee.

The meeting adopted the idea, and appointed a committee. I transmitted a copy of these proceedings to the Provost of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and Mr Clark, the clerk of the committee, wrote a letter to the Provost of Edinburgh, inviting, in terms of the plan, the Town Council to appoint some of their number to act with the committee.

What these three town councils have done I know not; but if they forget their duty to the public, in this humiliating and alarming time of public distress, I shall not.

The advantages, or rather the necessity, of adopting the plan which I prefaced to suggest, are as follow:

1st, As long as the quantity required for consumption, and the quantity now in the country are unknown, markets must fluctuate with the imaginations of men, and thereby an artificial dearth will be created; for I call it an artificial dearth, when farmers keep up their grain, and trust to the fears of men for a rise on the price. But if it was known exactly what the country consumes, what is in it, and in what way more can be brought from abroad, then the prices of grain would be in an equable and natural, not artificial state.
2dly, Unless the quantity needed from abroad be known, the importers will either import too little, in which case this country must starve; or they will import too much, in which case other countries will be enriched, by impoverishing this one. I have reason to believe, or rather to know, that the merchants are exerting themselves to a very great and laudable degree to save their countrymen from famine. But I am sure, I am the best friend to those merchants, when I advise them to promote a plan, which will let them know exactly how much they may import with a certainty of a market, and without the danger to them, of competition with each other.

3dly, I do in my conscience think, the importers may run a risk of having their warehouses and cargoes plundered, if they import without the precautions I point at; because the common people will suspect, that the importations are made only for private immoderate advantage, and not for public good. But if the common people see, that the superior ranks of men, the freeholders, town councils, and merchant importers are acting hand in hand, and openly together; that the two first are declaring how much is needed, and the last how much they will import to supply that need; then the importers will find protection and defence in the good sense and gratitude of all, when they seem to be stretching every nerve to serve all.

4thly, Without knowing with some exactness, how much is needed from abroad, the propriety of asking a bounty from Parliament, the time of asking it, or the chance of getting it, cannot be determined. For this reason, one of the chief objects of the district committees should be, to watch over the time, for asking a bounty from Parliament, if it shall be needed; and then

to give information to their members of Parliament, the sixteen Peers, and the King's Ministers.

It has been objected, that it is impossible to find out by parish reports, what quantities of grain the parish annually consumes, and what it produces.

The best answer to this, is, to give an account of the methods I took, in concurrence with gentlemen who were as willing to do their duty as I was, in the parishes in which I have estates, to find out how much grain those parishes annually consumed, and what they produce.

For example, in the parish of Fala, which is chiefly a manor, the clergyman, heritors, and farmers met, in consequence of a citation from the pulpit. We first desired the farmers to give us the number of ploughs in the parish, which they made up to be twenty. Each of those we reckoned to give 200 bolls of grain, and thus made the stock of the parish to be 4000 bolls. In order to know the deductions from these 4000 bolls, and consequently the consumption, we first deduced the seed for the following year, which, upon a common average, we accounted to be a third, or 666 bolls; we then deduced six bolls for the maintenance of each horse of the twenty ploughs; at two horses to the plough, and made the computation to low as six bolls, because several of the farmers declared, they would maintain their horses upon hay instead of grain; *Inde*, Upon the forty horses, 240 bolls. We then asked the clergyman for the number of families, which he made out to be seventy, and for each of these we supposed an allowance of ten bolls of meal, but which would require fourteen bolls of grain, on account of the quality of grain this season, which makes it to yield less meal than it used to do; *Inde*, 980 bolls. Lastly, We were informed, by the concurring testimony of the farmers, that nine of the ploughs had produced only as much grain as would maintain their horses and families, but not low their land; and therefore we deduced 300 bolls upon that account. And, upon these principles, we found the produce of the parish to be 2000 bolls, and the consumption 2186 bolls; from whence it appeared, there was a deficiency of 186 bolls.

The only difficulty in all this lay in a little thought, and a little order; and the mighty loss of time was not one hour, for we met at twelve, and parted before one o'clock.

In the adjoining parish of Cranston, where the land is richer, we found, 34 ploughs producing each 125 bolls—*Inde*, 4250 bolls; there were 4 horses to each plough at 6 bolls each horse; 128 horses—*Inde*, 768 bolls; one third of produce for seed—*Inde*, 1333 bolls.—156 families at 10 bolls each—*Inde*, 1560 bolls; difference, between grain and meal, 400 bolls; in all 4001 bolls; and from these principles we concluded the produce and consumption of the parish to be equal—the time lost in this inquiry was not half an hour, because I had, previous to the meeting, taken the liberty of desiring the clergyman to bring with him the number of ploughs and families.

By the same simple tract of inquiry, the state of the grain of all the country parishes in Scotland may be found out. In some, indeed, particularly in the towns, there are horses for hire, for draught, and for pleasure, to be added to the account of consumption; but the Excise books will give the first, because there is a tax upon them, and it will be a very easy matter to find out the numbers of the two others.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, H. M.

JAMES DICKSON, Seedman & Florist,

At his Shop, South end of the New Bridge Edinburgh.

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, for their favours and countenance which he has already experienced, and shall always stake it his endeavour to merit the continuance thereof, by serving them with goods of the freest and best qualities, and at the lowest price.

He continues to sell, in wholesale and retail,

Garden, Flower, Tree, and Grass Seed—Birds Seed—Bird and Flower root Glasses—Whole and Split Pease—Fruit and Forest Trees—Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens—Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants, many of which are very ornamental for rooms and windows—A fine variety of Gooseberry Trees—Garden Utensils of all kinds—Flower Pots and Plates—Durham Flower of Mustard—Fine double distilled Peppermint Water—Gardens dressed and furnished in the neatest manner.

He has on hand a large quantity of Millet Seed, which is used in the same manner as rice for pudding, &c. being very wholesome, much lighter to the stomach, and cheaper than rice.

N. B. Neat Nolegays, with Blown Roses in winter, at an hour's warning.

Best experienced Gardeners to be had at the above Shop.

Committees from the Country punctually attended to.

A FARM, in the Neighbourhood of Inverness, TO LET.

TO be LET, for such endurance as may be agreed upon, and entered into at Whitunday next.

The FARM of UPPER TORBRECK, consisting of about 80 arable acres, besides pasture ground, &c. The soil is well known to be of a very good quality, easily supplied with firing from an adjacent moor, and within a short distance of the town of Inverness; as to render the farm every way eligible for agricultural tenants. The proprietor is to include the farm on the upper part near the pasture ground, on or before Martinmas 1783, and will make a reasonable allowance for building of free-houses, and subdividing the farm.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor at Torbreck, or to Mr George Bear writer in Inverness, on or before the 1st of March next; and if not accepted of, offerers names will be concealed.

SALE OF LANDS IN FORFAR SHIRE.

THAT on Friday the 4th of April next, there will be exposed to sale, by public and voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Traill vintner in Dundee, between the hours of five and six afternoon, THE MAINS of SHEALHILL, with the pertinents, the same are presently possessed by David Black and Andrew Millar, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir, and Heriots of Forfar; the best rent is 58 l. sterling, the upset price to be 1500 l. The proprietor has a right to the lands which are valued; the Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the exchequer at 98 l. 15 s. 8 d. Scots.

These lands are pleasantly situated along the banks of the river Southesk, in a fine sporting country, and within a few miles of the market towns of Forfar and Kirriemuir. They consist of about 175 Scots acres, have a neat commodious manor house, with plantations, consisting of about 30 acres of Scots firs, and other forest trees, all in a very thriving condition, and which are at present of considerable value.

For further particulars, apply to Frederick Potheringham writer in Edinburgh, or to Thomas Davidson writer in Dundee, who will show the titles deeds.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 4.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, January 4.
THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Countess of Pembroke, to be one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of the Countess of Hertford, deceased.

Whitehall, January 4. The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Chalmers to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Murray, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Dunbar.

Dresden, December 5. On the 19th of last month, died at Strasburg, her Royal Highness the Princess Christina, aunt to the Elector of Saxony, and Grand Abbess of Remiremont.

War-Office, January 4, 1782.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonels Arthur Tooker Collins, Walter Carothers, and Thomas Marriott, of the marines, to be Major-Generals.

As likewise, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tupper, of the marines, William Dalrymple, of the 2d foot, Thomas Triggs, of the 12th foot, Peter Craig, of the 56th foot, to be Colonels.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 3.

The Medway, Rogers, from London to Limerick, was out of the Downs, and carried into Calais.

The Bella Sara, Gregorini, St. Spiridon, Fuderigo, and Affunta Della Madona, Yancovick, from London to the Mediterranean, are condemned by the Spaniards.

The Jupiter privateer, Captain Craggs, is arrived at Bristol from a cruise; on the 4th ult. spoke the Lively and Levant privateers, of London, all well.

The Georgina Gullava, Milberg, from Stockholm to Plymouth, is lost on the island of Oland.

The Chichester, House, from Newfoundland to England, was taken the 18th ult. and is arrived at Dunkirk.

The Judith and Mary, Hammond, and St. Michael, Woolf, from Waterford to —, are taken; the Captains are landed at Plymouth.

From the London Papers, Jan. 4.

LONDON.

A report prevailed yesterday, that though we are to have a peace, it is not to be a general peace; it was said the Councils of Spain and Holland are embroiled with France, and that the first is dissatisfied at not being able to obtain Gibraltar, while the other has been refused a restoration of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of St. Eustatius.

We have been assured, through the same channel, that the language of the House of Commons on the 5th of December, gave a very different turn to the negotiation for peace, and that our Ministry, who were till that time inclined to give up Gibraltar, immediately receded from it, and ever since have steadily adhered to the retaining that important possession.

There will be a weekly Cabinet every Saturday during the remainder of the winter; the first was held this day at Lord Shelburne's house in Berkeley-square.

This morning some dispatches were received from New-York, which were brought over in the Sally. Captain Mann, arrived at Cork: She left that place the 1st ult. The light transports, amounting to about 20 sail, were waiting for a convoy, and expected to sail in about a fortnight.

General Dalling, who is to command the troops now embarked at Portsmouth on a secret expedition, waited on his Excellency General Conway yesterday evening, and it is said set off this day for Portsmouth, to sail with the fleet now at anchor ready to put to sea from St. Helens.

Major-General Smith is appointed second in command on the expedition under General Dalling.

The Squadron for the coast of Africa, which sailed on Wednesday from Portsmouth, consists of the Rotterdam of 50 guns, Sybil 16, Hornet and Jane storeships, on account of Government; and four ships on account of the African Company: 400 recruits are embarked to reinforce the English settlements at Goree and Cape Corle Castle; the storeships are laden with ordnance, military, and other stores, which are sent out annually; the ship with the convicts is also sailed in this fleet; the Rotterdam and Sybil are afterwards to go to the West-Indies, to join Admiral Pigot.

Yesterday morning orders were sent from the Admiralty to the West-India merchants, informing them, that the convoy will sail from Spithead the first fair wind after the 15th inst. waiting twenty-four hours for the ships from the Downs. It is very uncertain what men of war will effort this fleet, as that depends on future events.

The division of French ships from Boston, which arrived at Martico on the 25th of October, did not consist of more than seven sail of the line; these were the least injured on the 12th of April, and therefore enabled to sail before the rest of Vaudreuil's Squadron, which were left behind in want of a general repair.

Some forces were preparing to sail from the Tagus for the Brazils the beginning of December; these were designed to strengthen their garrisons in that quarter, which will certainly become necessary, as a new empire is about to be established in the western world.

The public may be assured of this important fact:—That though government have with peculiar wisdom kept the situation of the Ville de Paris and Glorieux a secret, yet Lord Keppel, before he left town, wrote letters to the relations of the gentlemen on board those ships, that they were safe in a friendly port, and that measures had been taken for their safe arrival in Britain, which was expected in a few days. *G.E.P.*

The report that has been propagated with great industry for some days past, of the Ville de Paris and Glorieux ships of war being safe in a friendly port, is, we are assured from the best authority, false; no accounts whatever having been received of the Glorieux since the 19th of September, nor of the Ville de Paris since the 20th and 21st of October, when she was seen not far from the Western Islands, in great distress. *St. James's Chron.*

A passenger, who was on board the British Queen, Captain Hodge, from Jamaica, was this day at the Jamaica Coffee-house, and says, that in the gale on the 16th of September the ship received a shock, which made her very leaky, and all hands were employed pumping, when a sea washed him over board, but by laying hold of a ship's mast which was floating in the water, he supported himself from sinking, and after some days was taken up by a vessel which carried him into Ireland. He thinks the ship could not survive the storm; and he remembers looking for her soon after he was washed overboard, when the swell of the sea gave him an opportunity, but could see nothing of her, and fears there is too much reason to apprehend she went down within a few minutes after he went overboard. *Id.*

Yesterday the Menagere, the French ship taken by the Mediator frigate, began to be unloaded at Portsmouth; she is a much more valuable prize than was at first expected; as twenty

fine pieces of new brass cannon, and many other valuable articles, (as first known of) have been found on board her.

A messenger arrived yesterday at Lord Grantham's office, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert at Paris. Immediately on the receipt of these letters brought in this express, a cabinet council was held at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row; the result of which was, that orders were given to the Admiralty for the immediate embarkation of the troops, now lying in Hibernia barracks, near Portsmouth, to the amount of 4000 men, and for the sailing of the fleet with the first fair wind. The above orders were issued from the Admiralty this morning, and General Grey received notice to set off for Portsmouth to take the command of the troops, and the General accordingly left the metropolis this day. *Eng. Chron.*

Last night a Cabinet Council was held at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland-row; at the breaking up of which, the Great Seal was put to dispatches for France.

For these last fifty years the Councils of Spain have been directed by the Court of Versailles.—Every step towards peace or war must be taken by the Spaniards in conjunction with the French. The great object of the King of Spain, when he became a belligerent power against the English, was the conquest of Jamaica and the capture of Gibraltar; the first was prevented by Rodney, and the other was saved by Elliot.—If Gibraltar is given up, something equivalent must be granted to the English—but this will depend upon the French Ministry entirely.—If Spain should persist in refusing to allow the independence of American States, France in all probability stimulates her to persist in that intention, from some private views of her own.

The last peace took little time to settle preliminaries. France was soundly beat in every quarter of the globe. Spain, having lost the Havana, found herself sickened with only a few months war. In fact, the Bourbonnites had no force to oppose the British arms, and therefore purchased a pacification.—The very contrary is the truth at this time: The Bourbonnites, phalanx in alliances, fight every inch of ground, even in forming preliminaries for a peace; so that it may yet be some time before Government are able to give any satisfactory intelligence to the public on that head.

Policies are open in the city, to return an hundred guineas for ten, if peace is not absolutely ratified and concluded by the tenth of this month.

Several of the transports which were taking in stores at Woolwich, are stopped from taking in any more, and those which they have on board are ordered to be reloaded.

The troops which marched from Woolwich to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board the transports lying there, having received orders to march back again, got to Woolwich on Thursday last, in the afternoon, when the stores on board two of the ships were unladen.

The 10th of January is fast approaching; some of the public prints have pledged themselves, that on or before that day, peace will be announced to the public; nay, some have gone so far as to assert, that the preliminaries to a general pacification are actually signed; but this latter assertion is certainly without foundation; for if the preliminaries were signed, the city of London would immediately have received notice of so important an event from the Secretary of State, whose word is pledged to that effect; and as to the probability of a peace, on or before the 10th instant, it most undoubtedly is not to be trusted to.

The enemy have boasted, that their combined force in the West-Indies, the ensuing campaign, will consist of fifty sail of the line; a most formidable fleet indeed, if they can assemble it; but great as it would be, we shall be able to meet it with at least an equal force: Admiral Pigot has eleven ships of the line under his command, Lord Hood thirteen, Rear-Admiral Hughes eight, Rear-Admiral Rowley, at Jamaica, seven; we have at home, of Lord Howe's fleet alone, twenty-six, exclusive of those which have been since launched and repaired; so that having at present in the West-Indies thirty-two, we may detach, if necessary, eighteen more to reinforce them, and make them equal to the enemy, and still have, with some exertion, sixteen for Channel service in the spring, to watch the Dutch.

Before the rupture with America, it is computed that New-England alone took off our hands six times as much of our woollen manufactures, as the whole kingdom of Ireland.

There is something truly whimsical in the conduct of our enemies, who, in their public prints, seem to derive much satisfaction from depreciating the merits of the brave garrison of Gibraltar. Thus they become the recorders of their own disgrace; for while they acknowledge the discomfiture of their boasted armament, they represent the victors as a mere handful of half-starved, ragged, undisciplined men.

Captain Inglefield, of the Centaur, has given to the Admiralty a full narrative of the melancholy catastrophe of that ship; but, as it is very long, probably it may not appear in the Gazette. The outlines of that melancholy affair are as follow: The Centaur stood much in need of repairs when she left Jamaica with the convoy, and in the storm of the 17th of September was totally disabled, having lost her rudder, and being obliged to cut away all her masts to prevent her from foundering; after that the rudder, but was exceedingly leaky; all the pumps were set a-going, and the ship being uncommonly well manned, having about 600 prime hands on board, they continued several days and nights pumping incessantly, till all the pumps were worn out; after that, they bailed the water out in buckets; but unfortunately the ship sprung a fresh leak, and the water increased so fast as to come up to the deck, and then she was expected every minute to go down: They attempted to make rafts, but soon abandoned that idea, as of no effect, the ship being then in the midst of the great Western Ocean, about 200 leagues from any land: All hopes of saving her being now over, the Captain, Master, and ten hands flung themselves into the boat, and put off; they had only time to get a bag of biscuit, three bottles of rum, and a little water, and, without either compass or quadrant, committed themselves to the ocean; it growing dark soon after, they saw no more of the ship, which must have been swallowed up within an hour or two at most.

The Captain and his associates were tossed about for 15 days, without seeing any land, when at last they happily discovered the island of Fyal, one of the Azores, at about 20 leagues distance, which with hard struggling they had the good fortune to reach by ten o'clock the same night, perfectly exhausted by cold, hunger, and fatigue.

Captain Inglefield speaks highly of the humanity of the Portuguese, who carried him and his messmates into the town, none of them being able to walk, and where they were kindly treated by all ranks, in particular by Mr. Graham the British Consul at that place. Captain Inglefield says, that he saw the

Ville de Paris a day or two after the storm, and made signals of distress, and afterwards sent one of the Jamaica ships to acquaint the Captain of that ship of his situation, which the merchantman instantly obeyed; but he was astonished next morning to see the Ville de Paris pass him, without offering any assistance, although he fired guns, and made other signals of distress; from the condition the Ville de Paris appeared to be in, Captain Inglefield has no doubt but she is got safe into some port, but he has at the same time little doubt that the Glorieux foundered two days after the storm; she was very near the Centaur at night, but could not be discovered in the morning; having lost all her masts it was impossible in that condition she could make way, so as to be out of sight, as neither the Centaur or she could sail a league in many hours.

The loss of so many brave men in the Centaur, and the other ships of war, which have unluckily gone to the bottom within these three years, is ever to be regretted; other ships may be built to replace what have been lost, but these valuable lives can never be recovered to the nation.

The Purfers of the East-Indiamen, have received orders to attend the India-house on Monday and Wednesday next, to receive their dispatches.

A publication that has lately made its appearance in Holland, charges Van Berkel in the most direct terms with having received a pension from France for four years past, for supporting the French faction in the States, explaining, besides, some other particulars, which are likely to open the eyes of the deluded Batavians to their true interest.

Oats advanced yesterday at Mark-lane four shillings per quarter, owing to a large quantity being bought upon speculation.

Whitehaven, Dec. 31. For these ten or twelve days past, we have had very open weather at this season, which has given the farmers a favourable opportunity of getting in the remainder of their seed corn; and also of gathering the remainder of the late harvest.

Chester, Jan. 3. Many of the knowing farmers will probably be taken in, by keeping back their grain from market, as we are well informed, that a great many ships laden with oats and wheat are arrived at our out-ports, and many more are expected daily. It was a lucky circumstance, that there was time for the ships to load and clear out before the frosts set in.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Jan. 4.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 78½	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. con. shut. 64½ op.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 63½	India Bonds 11 disc.
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Exch. Bills, 14 a 13 disc.
Long Ann. shut.	Navy Bills, 13 disc.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Prizes, 2½ a 1 disc.
Ditto New Ann. shut.	

WIND AT DEAL,

Jan. 3. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 4.

"We hear, that the fleet of men of war at Spithead being completely manned and victualled, have lain for some days with their fore-top sails loose, expecting immediate orders for sailing. But we do not find that they have as yet received any such orders; and when they do it, it is to be hoped they will be accompanied by peaceful instructions.

"It is said that our fleet in the Downs, having now so many to fight with, are resolved to fight one half against the other, in order to exercise the men, and instruct the young officers in the art and mystery of sea-fighting; and that his Royal Highness the Duke of C— is to go down in one of his Majesty's yachts, in order to be present at the engagement.

"The news of the Ville de Paris being safe arrived in port, is entirely premature, and without the least foundation. For a message was sent from the Admiralty to the printer of the evening paper, in which the paragraph first appeared, to know from whom he had received authority to give such intelligence to the public. He answered, that he had received the intelligence from a private correspondent at Portsmouth. But in being desired to give some further reasons for the authenticity of this intelligence, he declined it, with confessing, that he had no further reasons for publishing than merely his dependence on the veracity of his correspondent, in which he pretended never yet to have been deceived.

"There is said to be a large detachment from the garrison of Gibraltar for the island of Jamaica, and that some more troops will likewise be sent out thither from Ireland. If it be true, we should think it a further indication of a separate peace with Spain, and a continuance of the war with France."

On Saturday last, Mr. George Cumlin, writer to the Signet, was married to Miss Susan Halker, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Halker-Craigie, of Hallhill.

David Latouche, jun. Esq; is appointed Governor, and John Dawson Coates, Esq; Deputy Governor of the Bank of Ireland; two gentlemen, who, for independence of principle, respectability of character, and responsibility, are not to be exceeded in any of the great commercial cities of Europe. This appointment, while it gratifies the utmost wish of the Public, reflects the highest honour on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for having, without any other regard than the general weal, recommended them to his Majesty.

We are informed, that every regiment of foot down to the 40th, and of horse to the 10th dragoons, is to be disbanded, the remaining regiments of foot to form each one battalion of 1000 rank and file. The clothing and off-reckoning, hitherto enjoyed by the Colonels, to be discontinued.

Last week, arrived at Liverpool, 315 sacks of wheat from Hamburg, 225 quarters ditto from Straungford.

The Woodhouse, Hunter, from Konigsburg, is arrived at Hull with a quantity of barley.

Sunday morning, at half past one o'clock, the smack Fogg, belonging to Carron, Henderson maffer, bound from London to Carron, struck on the outer point of the Scares, and altho' the utmost expedition was used in setting the pumps a-going, yet she filled so rapidly that she sank in half an hour after she struck. There were on board this vessel in all 42 persons, 24 of whom took to the boat, and were saved: The remainder consisting of 14 passengers and 4 of the ship's company, viz the gunner, cook, and two boys, were unfortunately drowned. Among the passengers saved is a Captain McDonald, who has his wife and two children on board; all of whom perished. The passengers and ship's company that took to the boat, were most of them, with the Captain, landed at Bamborough. The main part of the crew kept by the boat, and on their way to Holy Island were picked up by Captain Peden of Borrowdale, and, being entirely exhausted with fatigue, were towed

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him until off Holy Island.—The smack mounted 16 eight-
een pounders.

In justice to ourselves, and as some sort of apology to our
readers, we must here observe, that the loss of the above ship
should have appeared in our list, had it not been for the un-
pardonable negligence, or worse, of one of William's penny-
post men. On Monday afternoon, a letter before three o'clock,
our correspondent at Leith gave in to the hands of one of these
post-men, a letter containing the above melancholy intelligence,
but which letter was not delivered here till a quarter before
nine at night. Any reflections upon such conduct would be
altogether unnecessary. Its dangerous tendency must occur
to every one. We shall therefore only add further on the sub-
ject, that, if more care is not taken to have letters regularly
delivered, the Penny-post, instead of being a convenience, as it
ought to be, to the inhabitants, will in reality be the very reverse.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, members of the *Royal Com-
pany of Archers*, have appointed a meeting to dine at their
Hall upon Monday next, the 13th January instant, when it is
hoped the members will be careful to attend.—Dinner to be
on the table a quarter after three o'clock.

This day, John Macafee, late soldier in the 77th regiment
of foot, was executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, pur-
suant to a sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, for a for-
gery of the Bank Notes of the British Linen Company. It
appears that this man was very ignorant; but, from the atten-
tion of the Clergy and others of this place, he had received
such wholesome instructions as to enable him to meet his fate
with that composure and resignation which became his unhappy
situation. He was attended to, and at the place of execution,
by the Rev. Mr Robertson Macgregor, minister of the Gaelic
Chapel.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Jan. 6.

"On Friday oatmeal rose in our market to the enormous
price of twenty-pence per peck!

"We hear that several families in town, in the present dearth
and scarcity of oatmeal, have given over using it altogether, and
have substituted in its place coarse flour, which, besides its whole-
some, they find to be considerably cheaper than oatmeal. If
every family were to follow the example, it would soon reduce
the present demand for oatmeal. And we are informed that the
Governors of Gordon's Hospital have ordered oatmeal to be
entirely disused in that house, and to have coarse flour substituted
in its place.

"Last week the Committee named by the contributors for
supplying the town with grain, finding that there was a very
small quantity of meal brought to the public market, ordered
part of the meal made from the corn lately imported by them
from England to be retailed to such of the inhabitants as could
not be otherwise provided; and which, for the greater accom-
modation of the poor, is to be retailed in small quantities in dif-
ferent cellars in town, while any scarcity remains. And we are
glad to hear, that in case of larger supplies of oatmeal not com-
ing to town, care has been taken to secure a quantity of coarse
flour from England and other parts, of which there is a confi-
derable supply at present in town, and more daily expected.

"Last week the cashier of the Poor's Hospital received from
a gentleman in this city a donation of twenty-five pounds Ster-
ling, for behoof of the poor.—A most humane and charitable
supply in their present circumstances, which are highly clamant."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Dec. 30.

"Last night, arrived the Lightning privateer, Captain John
Walker, mounting 22 twelve-pounders, from a cruise. He took
on the 21st inst. in lat. 38. 40. long. 24. off St Michael, one
of the western Isles, the *Marie*, an express ship, bound from
the Cape to Cadiz, with the East India express, which were
in a leaden chest, but were thrown into the sea about two mi-
nutes before they boarded her. The *Marie* left the Cape a-
bout two months before, and brings no news later than Admi-
ral Hughes's engagement; they own the French were an over-
match for us, and suffered much. They had a great many
passengers, who were put on shore this morning."

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,
YOUR intelligent paper has often enabled me to pass an
idle hour in a cheerful manner, when friends and com-
panions were ineffectual. The *bons mots*, curious anecdotes,
and spirited letters, with which it is plentifully stored, offer a
fund of entertainment which is inexhaustible, and can never be
sufficiently valued by those whose volatile spirits, leading them
to the true enjoyment of life, stand sometimes in need of a lit-
tle repose. Of late, the style of your paper has altered, not a little
indeed; and a very dangerous experiment it would be for a gen-
tleman, with an aching head and low spirits, to attempt reading it.
Who knows, Mr Printer, what might be the consequence?
Instead of that agreeable amusement which it once afforded, he
must expect little else but the disagreeable sounds of poverty and
want, and scarcity of provisions, and dull plans for preventing
these ills.

I should not now trouble you, Mr Printer, were it not my
opinion, that these plans offered by you, and your correspondents,
will only bring disquietude upon the polite and well-bred world,
without tending in the least to prevent the ills you complain
of. One of your correspondents has proposed abtaining from
hair powder, in order to apply the materials of which it is
made to the relief of the poor, as he is pleased to term it. O!
what a dull insipid rogue must this be! If he saw what a fine
plump queue, exquisite toupee, and well turned curls I have
got, I'm sure he would never make so cruel a proposal. Ab-
stain from hair powder! Heavens! what a deadly sound in so
short a sentence! Who would dare to join the circles of the la-
dies with a lank and greasy pate, in that very rude state that
sparing nature has left him? Nay, Mr Printer, however trifling
it may at first seem, this proposal is of the most dreadful ten-
dency to mankind. It contravenes the very end of our crea-
tion, which we know is to multiply and replenish the earth.
For I aver, that were this scheme to take place, all commerce
whatever between the sexes would instantly cease, and the race
might be extinct in less than a century. These considerations,
Sir, have caused great disquietude to me, and I believe will be
the death of a poor cousin of mine. Sweet Miss Celia's ani-
mating gaiety is no more: Her cheerfulness is turned to
mourning. The sparkling eye, the rosy cheek, and delightful
fluency of speech, are succeeded by languor, paleness, and an ut-
ter aversion to all company. Not a whisper of this, though, Mr
Printer; 'tis entirely *entre nous*; for Miss Celia would not
with that even her dear Captain Lovefick should know any
thing of the matter; no, not for the very world.

I aver, Sir, that no people in the world but ourselves would,
in such a case, apply so desperate a remedy. Should the French,
or any of the polite and civilized nations, hear of this plan of

economy of ours, they would be apt to think that we were sure-
ly reduced to the necessity of eating one another alive. Ab-
stain from hair powder! Oh! Scotland, Scotland! how fast art
thou relapsing into thy original state of barbarity!

Another of these great economists proposes a tax upon dogs,
thereby hinting, that he does not care they were all at the devil;
and this is from a principle of humanity too. But this humane
gentleman does not consider, that were it not for dogs, and game
dogs too, there would not be a chicken left in the country, but
all would be torn in pieces by the foxes. In the parish where
I live, Mr Printer, these voracious animals are so very plenty,
that if I happen to leave the place for a week or a fortnight,
there is always half a dozen of poultry, at least, stolen from the
village, which must distress the poor tenants greatly; and conse-
quently I do a very humane action in keeping my dogs. And
I must also observe, that when a hare happens to reward the
toils of the day, it is incredible what numbers of people flock
to the mansion-house, whist, upon the scraps of the game, feast
as plentifully as the sportsmen themselves; for, you must know,
Sir, that all creatures thrive well in that part of the country,
and half a dozen of poor people might eat at the very bones of
a good hare for a fortnight together.

It is unnecessary to offer any more arguments against these
foolish and extravagant schemes of economy: I shall only say,
that I suspect the fellows who propose them are in need them-
selves, and, under a cover of humanity, intrude plans upon the
public, by which they themselves will be mostly benefited. If
this be the case, Mr Printer, I beg you would tell them, that,
in order to get rid of this disagreeable affair, I myself will wil-
lingly relieve their necessities as much as lies in my power; and
that, if they will call at my Castle of Superabundance, I am
pretty sure they will have little cause afterwards to cry out so
much poverty and want. To-morrow they might miss me, as
I shall be engaged all day at the cock-pit; next day,—let me
see,—in the forenoon I must go a-hunting; in the evening, the
subscription ball will take me up; the day following, I believe
I may—No, no, faith I can't;—Squire Tallyho has promi-
sed to turn off old Reynard that day, and I believe we shall
have a devilish hard pull for him;—so that, Mr Printer, the
day following that again, you may tell your correspondents I
shall see them towards the afternoon, when I will satisfy all
their demands,—if nothing else comes in the way. I am, Sir,
BENEVOLUS.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE Medical Society in London having lately wrote to se-
veral practitioners in physic, in different parts of Europe,
desiring an account of the late epidemic disease, called IN-
FLUENZA, as it appeared in their several districts or neigh-
bourhoods, the following is the substance of a letter sent to
the Secretary of the said Society, (in answer to one from
him) giving an account of the said disease, as it appeared in
the south and south-west parts of Northumberland, by Wil-
liam Scott, M.D., of Stamfordham, in the said county:

SIR, Stamfordham, (Northumberland) Sept. 1782.
THE epidemic disease, commonly known by the name of
Influenza, has appeared under two, or rather three, dif-
ferent shapes, in this neighbourhood. It broke first out at New-
castle upon Tyne, in or about the first of June last, and, in a
very few days, spread over all this county. At its first ap-
pearance, vast numbers were seized with it, almost at the same
time; and it appeared at first with symptoms somewhat like
what some authors call the *catarrhal fever*, to wit, sneezing,
running at the nose, heaviness, heat, fever; pain of the head,
back, breast, &c. and at times they complained also of pains
and weariness over all the body, with a very troublesome cough,
attended often with tickles and uneasiness at the breast; and
some few, at its first appearance, had also stitches in their sides.

While it continued to have these appearances, which was for
between three and four weeks, it was treated something in the
common antiphlogistic manner, to wit, with bleeding more or
less, as the symptoms seemed to indicate, cooling neutral medi-
cines, such as nitr. decoct. antiseptic. (Decoct. Salin.) the
common, neutral saline draughts, the vin. antimon. and tartar
emetic, in small doses, &c. together with drinking plentifully
of warm, diluting liquors, which generally produced sweating,
which often was observed, under the above circumstances, and
at this time, to be of the greatest use. The cough was treat-
ed with the common pectorals and oily emulsions, but I could
not observe they had almost any good effect; but, after proper
evacuations, &c. I found gentle opiates at bed-time, in general,
answer best for the cough; and to the few who, at this time,
had stitches, blisters applied to the part affected, after bleed-
ing, answered well. Some had also, at this time, a consider-
able degree of nausea and sickness at stomach, towards the be-
ginning of the disorder; to those it was common to give a gen-
tle puke, which seemed to do good.

While the disease continued in this form, few or none died;
and most of the people had it slightly, and soon got well; and
it was in this form when most here were seized with it: The
blood taken away at this time often had something of a buffy
appearance; but they seldom required a second bleeding, and
by far the greatest number were not bled at all.

In about three or four weeks from its first breaking out here,
the disorder gradually began to put on, in a great many cases,
a different kind of appearance; for, together with several of
the above-mentioned symptoms, patients had the appearance of
something pleuritic, as many of them had stitches in their side,
and often also through their breast and trunk of the body; how-
ever, then their pulse was seldom or never hard, or even very
firm; and it was soon observed that they did not bear bleeding
well, as they seldom could bear a moderate bleeding above
once, or, in a very few cases, twice, with advantage; nor was it
observed, in general, that bleeding much relieved any of
them, under the above circumstances; but blisters, applied up-
on the parts affected, together with opiates at night to moder-
ate the cough, gave relief. The neutrals they best bore at
this time were something very mild, such as the common saline
draughts, the decoct. salin. &c. and it was observed in those
who even had the pleuritic symptoms the most, that although
some of them had a little business upon their blood the first
bleeding, yet that it generally disappeared the next bleedings,
although commonly without any abatement in the disorder;
and, in some few cases, I observed on the second, or, perhaps,
third bleeding, that not only the business disappeared, but that
the blood, after standing some time, had a dark, grumous, or
blackish appearance, particularly towards its bottom, upon its
being turned upside down in the basin in which it had been tak-
en.

I observed also some of my patients, about this time, to have,
along with the above pleuritic symptoms, a certain fluxus,

lowness, oppression, and anxiety, not easily described in our
language, but what some Latin medical writers seem to call
oppressio et anxietas circum præcordia. While the disorder
continued in this way, I lost three patients in it, two of whom
were about 70 years of age, the other a young woman of about
20. They died, as far as I can now remember, in or about
the 12th or 14th day of the disease. While the disorder was
in this state, some few here were also seized with sore throats,
which had a good deal the appearance of the common inflam-
matory sore throat, (the *Cynanche Tonsillaris*, of Cullen); but
bleeding, in general, in this case, did not answer; tho' blisters
applied to the back of the neck, mild detergent gargles, the va-
pour of warm water received into the fauces, did good; and in
some cases, where the swelling appeared externally, poultices
were also applied with advantage.

We are now arrived to about the last week of July, when
the disorder here seemed still gradually to run more towards
the low and flat, and to verge somewhat still more towards the
putrid; so that from this time I bled none, or next to none of
them; and although several still had stitches, blisters were ap-
plied, and opiates given at night, if the cough was troublesome;
and when very low and flat, which many of them now were,
gave wine and cordial medicines, such as the following, *Rec.
decoct. salin. lb. j. confec. cardiac. drach. duas; thict. aro-
mat. drach. unam fr. capt. cochlear. ij. tertio quaque hora*; or
something of the same nature, making it more warm and cor-
dial, or more of the common mild neutral, or antiseptic, just
as the pulse and *vis vite* seemed to require. It continued
pretty much in the way last described, till about the second
week of August, when it, in a great measure, began to disap-
pear here; and, during this last period, I lost no patient in it,
although several of them were ill for a considerable time. At
this last period, and, indeed, all along from the beginning, se-
veral people were very apt to have returns of the disorder, at
times when they thought themselves, in a great measure, free
from it, or, at least, in a fair way of soon being so; and many
had relapses of this kind two or three different times, and were
generally worse and worse in every return. If the disease had
continued in the same way, my son (who sometimes acts along
with me) had thoughts of trying the bark in some cases, mixed
with neutrals, cordials, or antiseptics, just as the symptoms
and circumstances seemed to indicate. I rest, Sir,

Your very humble servant, WILLIAM SCOTT.

E. Gray, Secretary to the Medical
Society, British Museum, London.

We have received a letter from a Correspondent, complaining of the Com-
missions given by different Societies to buy up corn and meal in the country
markets of Scotland. We agree with him, that these large commissions are one
great cause of raising the prices, and have the pleasure of informing him, and
the public, that some, if not all of these Societies, who wish to lay up quantities
of meal for the poor, have sent their Commissions abroad, and are to buy none
in Scotland.

Scots, and several other Correspondents favours, shall appear first oppor-
tunity.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Jan. 7. James, Quinton, from Yarmouth, with grain.
James, Somervell, from Newcastle, with goods.
Friendship, Watson, from Hull, with ditto.
Good Intent, Millar, from Kincardine, with whisky.
William, Thomson, from Alenmouth, with grain.

PANTHEON.

TO-MORROW evening, being the 9th current, the following specu-
lative Question will be the subject of debate,—“Has the INCREASE
of Medical Knowledge DECREASED the Bills of Mortality?”
Tickets to be had at Mr Aitchison's, Parliament-square, and of the
members, at usual.

A BOOK LOST.

SOMETIME ago, a Book intitled, “*Dissertatio Physiologica Me-
dica Inauguralis, de Mensibus, ex materia quadam peculiaris,
“Ovarii Secreta Oriunda.”* was borrowed from the Earl of Kintore,
and is said to have been sent back again by a servant, but does not ap-
pear ever to have been received at his house; and from the description
which has been given of the servant to whom it is said to have been de-
livered, there is reason to believe that it was taken to some other house.
As the Book was a present sent by the author from Holland, Lord Kin-
tore would be sorry to lose it, and therefore begs the favour of any per-
son into whose hands it might have come, to send it home to him. His
name is wrote upon it by the author, signifying that it was a present
from him.

This Day is published,
Price 2s. bound and titled, or 1s. 9d. plain Imp.
FABLES CHOISIES,
A L'USAGE DES ENFANS,
Et Des Personnes qui commencent à Apprendre
LA LANGUE FRANCOISE.
PAR L. CHAMBAUD.
Nouvelle Edition, revue et corrigée, par A. SCOT, A. M.
Avec un INDEX ALPHABETIQUE des Mots traduits en Anglois,
beaucoup plus considérablement augmenté que dans les Editions précédentes.

Printed for C. ELLIOT, Parliament-square, Edinburgh, and sold
by all the booksellers.

Where may be had, just published,
1. Rudiments and Practical Exercises for learning the French Lan-
guage, by A. Scot, A. M. Fellow of the University of Paris; 8vo.
price 3s. bound.
2. A New Edition, being the 24th, of Boyer's French Grammar,
corrected and improved; price 2s. 6d. bound.
3. Boyer's Royal Dictionary Abridged, in two parts, with very ma-
ny additions and corrections, by J. C. Picur, 15th edition, price 7s.
bound.
4. A New Practical Grammar of the French Language, by N. Wa-
nshrocht, 2mo. price 2s. bound.
5. A New Edition corrected, of Dunlop's Greek Grammar, 8vo.
price 2s. bound.

THE WIG CLUB to meet at Fortune's upon
upon Tuesday the 14th instant.

It is hoped, that all the Members in or about the town will attend.
Mr HAY of DRUMELZIER in the Chair.
Dinner on the table at half past three o'clock.

TWO HUNTERS FOR SALE,
A HORSE AND A GELDING.

THE Horse is master of twelve stone, and the Gelding of fifteen.
They are to be seen at Mr Clerk's Stables, upon Wednesday the
15th, from ten to two o'clock.
They are warranted sound; in order for immediate work; and are
both good travellers upon the road.

The Price of each TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

For *Thurveys*, *Fort George*, *Cromarty*,
and *Fishburn*.

The Sloop **THREE FRIENDS**,
ALEXANDER MUNRO Master,

IS on the Birth, at the New Quay in Leith
Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail on
the 15th current, wind and weather serving.
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr John
Watson, Leith.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or Mr John
Watson, Leith.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE from the news-papers, that the Gentlemen of Yorkshire have comprehended Scotland in their patriotic resolutions for reforming the state.

What relates to Scotland ought to be cared for by Scotland; and we are not much obliged to our neighbours of an English shire, for mixing their business with ours: Perhaps, as there are nominal and fictitious votes in the one kingdom, there may be nominal and fictitious patriots in the other.

Our fathers had good reason to remember an interference from the same part of England. A Yorkshire gentleman brought down to us the *Solemn League and Covenant*, cut and dry in his pocket, and presented it as something essential for reforming the Church and State. Our fathers thought it was intended for establishing Presbyterian church government, and for perfecting the constitution of the two kingdoms; and, in this belief, they signed it with uplifted hands and honest hearts. But it proved to be a paper of double sense; it made us the cat's paw of the Independents, and overturned the Presbyterian church government, and the constitution of both kingdoms.

I observe that our Yorkshire neighbours propose to strike off fifty of the most obnoxious boroughs. It would have been fair to have given us the names of those boroughs. If any of them are in Yorkshire, the gentlemen of that shire ought to use their interest in those boroughs to get them to petition to be cut off: This would be "beginning reformation at home." But remember the cat's paw!

I am, &c.

A PER SE AND.

P. S. I suppose that *Knaresborough, Richmond, and Manton* are none of the obnoxious boroughs.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness, Dec. 22.
Endeavour of Thurso, Dunnet, from Liverpool, for Lynn.
Jean of Inverness, Kca, from Galloway, for London.
Remains in said Harbour, Dec. 28.
Molly of Dublin, Cain, from Belfast, for North Faro.
Sailed from Halm Sound, Dec. 24.
Amphitrite of Sandy, Wood, from Stromness, for Leith.
In Edinburgh Road.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Jan. 5. Lilly, Gilles, from the Bots-fishing, with herrings.
Peggy and Ann, McFarlane, from ditto, ditto.
Lucy, Ward, from Liverpool, with goods.
Gawford, Morison, from ditto, ditto.
Elliot, Christian, from ditto, ditto.
Greenock, McKinnlay, from ditto, ditto.
Betsey and Peggy, Allan, from Plymouth, with goods.
SAILED.
4. Success, Brown, for Dublin, with coals.
Peggy, —, for ditto, with sugar.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of MISS AIKMAN.

WHEREAS one of the Creditors of the said Miss Aikman, tho' repeatedly wrote to, has neither by letter nor by agent, given his consent to agree to the joint measures followed by all the other creditors, therefore the Trustees formerly appointed have refused to act any longer as Trustees. The creditors of the said Miss Aikman are desired to meet in Mrs Laing's, Don's clofe, on Friday the 17th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, in order to apply for a sequestration, or take such other measures as they think proper.
Not to be repeated.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.
THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after-mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDRY Parcels of FOREIGN RUM, BRANDY, GENEVA, AQUAVITE, RED and WHITE WINES, and Others, lately condemned in the Exchequer. The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

LEITH, Monday, January 13. 1783.—90 gallons Brandy; 161 gallons Rum; 8 gallons Aquavite; 16 gallons Geneva; 1 hoghead Red French Wine; 54 gallons Anisee; 7 gallons Cordial Waters; 40 lbs. Stearich; 75 yards Russia Linen; 1 Cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. Brown Mucovado Sugar; 97 lbs. Counterfeit Halfpennies; 69 lbs. Coarse Black Tea; and 24 lbs. Fine Black Tea.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, Tuesday, January 14. 1783.—72 Small Stone Bottles, and 1 Keg of 35 gallons Brandy.
PERTH, Wednesday, January 15. 1783.—60 Pieces Nankeen; 15 ounces Cinnamon; 3 dozen and 8 Cups and Saucers; 1 Milk-pot, and 1 Sugar-box.

ABERDEEN, Friday, January 17. 1783.—692 gallons Brandy; 484 gallons Geneva; 360 gallons Red Portugal Wine; 4 hogheads Red French Wine; 1204 gallons White Portugal Wine; 1800 yards Diaper; 42 Damask Table Napkins; 20 yards Corduroy; 10 pieces Furs; 200 Quills; a parcel of China; 2 Boats, and the Furniture of the Ship SWIFT.

AYR, Wednesday, January 22. 1783.—2424 gallons Brandy; 49 gallons Geneva; 406 gallons Red Portugal Wine; 131 gallons White Portugal Wine; 24 gallon Rum; and a small Boat.

WIGTOWN, Tuesday, January 21. 1783.—The Ship JEAIR of Creetown, with her Float-boat, Tackle, and Furniture.
OBAN, Wednesday, January 22. 1783.—20 chalders, and 21 bushels Coals.

INN AT HAMILTON.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday first

THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.

For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forrest's writer to the signet.

There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

A SHEEP FARM.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1783.

The FARM of LANGHOPE, in the parish of Yarrow, and county of Selkirk.

The present tenant will show the farm, and Mr Brown factor at Minto, will treat about the lease.

A FARM IN FIFE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th day of January curt. 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Arngask and thire of Fife. They are of considerable extent, and have been in grass for several years past. The upset price will be 800 l. Sterling.

Application may be made to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to William Dick writer to the signet, in whose hands the progress, measurement, and articles of sale may be seen; and Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinross, will give information as to other particulars.

HOUSE in PARLIAMENT-CLOSE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Monday the 27th day of January 1783, at six o'clock afternoon, The South Half of the Third Storey above the Shops of the Great TENEMENT on the east side of the Parliament-Close, commonly called the President's Stairs, belonging to, and presently possessed by the heirs of the deceased Mr William Henry writer in Edinburgh; consisting of a kitchen and five fire rooms, with closets and other conveniences; and a cellar in the ground of said tenement.

The house may be seen Wednesdays and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

The progress of writings and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of George Cupin writer to the signet.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 31st January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That HOUSE in Carrubber's Close, possessed by Mr Elphinstone advocate, being the fourth floor of the north part of that new tenement called *Foggo's Land*, with the flat above the same, to which there is a communication within the house; the whole consisting of seven fire-rooms, besides kitchen, closets, pantry, cellar, and other conveniences. The house is commodious free from smoke, and commands an extensive prospect of the Frith of Forth and adjacent country.—Any person inclining a private bargain before the day of sale, may apply to Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, Prince's Street.—The house may be seen every Wednesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Whitfunday next, THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the westmost house in Teviot-Road, consisting of a half sunk storey, a dining room storey, a bed-room storey, with kitchen, garrets, cellars, and conveniences for servants, with the garden behind the same, and a considerable area to the west of the house, all as presently possessed by John Wood, Esq. This house is pleasantly and conveniently situated, and is very substantially finished.

Also, the BRITISH COFFEEHOUSE, situated upon the north side of the High-street, Edinburgh, entering by a stair from the High-street, with the large Dwelling-house behind the same, communicating with the coffee-room, and also having an entry from Borthwick's Close, with the cellar thereto belonging, entering from the Old Assembly Close, all as presently occupied by John Elliot.

Also, the SHOP and BACK SHOP belonging thereto, in Forgie's Land, nearly opposite to the Grass-well, on the north side of the High-street, Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Messrs. John and Elphinstone Balfours bookellers; also, the LARGE AUCTION-ROOM or WARE-ROOM, in the east wing of the New Exchange, Edinburgh, measuring 24 feet in length by 40½ in breadth, and entering from the High-street of Edinburgh, as the same is presently possessed by the said Messrs. Balfours.

Also, the SHOP and ROOM in the front of the east wing of the New Exchange, entering by a stair from the High-street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Robert McGachen hoffer, and presently possessed by Robert Hay auctioneer.

If the above-mentioned dwelling-house in Teviot-road, and shop possessed by Robert Hay, are not sold, the same are to be let, and may be entered to at Whitfunday next.

The tenants in each of the above possessions will show the same any lawful day.

For particulars apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ELLIESTOWN, lying in the parish of Leith, and thirldom of Roxburgh, consisting of about 1200 acres of arable ground.

There is on the premises a good house fit for the reception of a genteel family, with all manner of offices, and kitchen garden in complete order. The lawn on which the house stands is extensive and well laid down. The farm-houses are all new and in good repair, and the farms inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges, all fencible. The woods are extensive and thriving, and the estate affords three freehold qualifications.

For particulars, apply to George Martin and Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT, UPSET PRICE REDUCED. SALE OF LANDS in the Shire of Renfrew.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 31st of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the Lands of PASTER WALKINSHAW, with the houses and pertinents lying within the parish and thire of Renfrew, as the same are possessed by James Scobie. These Lands are at present out of lease, have not been raised in the rents for twenty-three years past, and hold a number of subjects superior. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paisley, are well adapted, for situations, for houses to carry on manufactures; and being adjacent to the water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on the lands to great advantage. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price will be reduced to 1800 l. Sterling, being twenty-two and a half years purchase of the rent that has been offered by a good tenant for a lease.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds of the lands are in the hands of Samuel Mitchell jun. clerk to the signet; to whom, or to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Charles Maxwell merchant in Paisley, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

These Lands will be likewise sold by private bargain, at any time betwixt and the day of sale, if a reasonable price is offered.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 27th February 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands of DUMCRIEFF, in the parish of Moffat and county of Dumfries, consisting of about 850 Scots acres, for the most part inclosed, and under short leases, paying of clear rent about 200 l. Sterling per annum.

On this estate, which holds of the Crown, and is pleasantly situated on the water of Moffat, within a mile of the town of Moffat, there is a convenient mansion-house, and offices fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, and good gardens, stocked with fruits trees of the best kind. The walks around the house, and on the river side, are very romantic and agreeable; and the wood, both natural and planted, is of considerable extent and value.

Also, the following parts of the Lands and estate of MIDDLEBY, in the parish of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglathill, Scottbridge, Stonybeck, Pottfrown, Walls, Peatknows, and the Mill of Middleby, with part of the common of Middleby, lately divided, consisting of 213 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the common.

These lands consist altogether of above 1000 Scots acres, and presently pay about 168 l. per annum. They are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of a good soil, and very improvable. They will be sold altogether, or in separate farms.

William Anderson writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Macgubarian accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

George Andie gardener at Dumcrieff will show the lands there, and he tenants will show the lands of Middleby.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

THERE will be exposed to public roup, upon Wednesday the 27th of January curt. at six o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

THE HOUSE, and Plot of Ground belonging thereto, situated at the foot of the Castlebank, at the north end of the clofe in the Grass Market, commonly called "Crawford's Clofe," which house and plot of ground lately belonged to James Reikle glazier in Edinburgh; and is presently possessed by Mr Porteous painter, and others. The area could be easily converted into a wright's yard.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Robert Cameron writer in Warrillson's Clofe, any time before the sale, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES REDUCED. LANDS OF BLAIRGONE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st January curt. betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

These Four Sixth Parts of the town and lands of BLAIRGONE, with the teinds thereof, which pertained to the deceased Robert Allen, in one lot, at the upset price of 4068 l. 4 s. 4 d. Sterling.

Another Sixth Part of the said town and lands, with the teinds thereof, pertaining to Edward Rutherford of Patmull, in a lot by itself, at the upset price of 480 l. 19 s. 10 d. Sterling.

These upset prices are at the rate of twenty years purchase of the lands, being 24 l. 0 s. 11 d. Sterling for each sixth part, free of teind, cess, and other public burdens, as mentioned in former advertisements.

The conditions of roup, rental, and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, and James Ross writer in Perth. And Mr Taylor coal-grieve at Blairgowne will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 21st of January 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Following SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHAMBERS of Pittencrieff, L. O. T. I.

The WHOLE COLLIERIES and IRON STONE under the Lands of Pittencrieff, Luffar, Clune, Wester Balldridge, and others, in the county of Fife, now or lately belonging to the said George Chambers, with all the privileges thereto belonging, but with sundry exceptions and restrictions, as are all more particularly described in former advertisements, and the articles of sale, together with a FEU of the Farm of Wester Rosyth, and harbour of Bracklavin, and also the TACKS of the Lands of Windelaw, and minister of Innerkeithing's Glebe during his incumbency, which are adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

This Lot was formerly set up at 5800 l. and is now, for the encouragement of purchasers, to be exposed at 5300 l.

L. O. T. II.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the Barony of Rosyth, for twenty-five years after Martinmas 1782, formerly set up at 170 l. and for the encouragement of purchasers, to be exposed now at 150 l.

L. O. T. III.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per ball, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 180

To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 230

2. James Allison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6½ falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 3 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 420

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 360

3. William Wright's feu, a nursery containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 12 s. 12 d.

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 310

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs. John Candler depute-clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overfer upon the estate at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at the Hermitage.

A Recent and Most Extraordinary Cure,

Authenticated by Mr CHARLES FLEMING Surgeon, at Irvine, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

To Mr NORTON, SURGEON, Golden Square, near Piccadilly, London.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that William Grigg is perfectly cured (by the use of your Maredant's Drops) of a most inveterate scorbutic humour. His case was as follows, viz.—When about fifty years old, he was taken with a most violent inflammation in his right leg, being then in Dublin, and not applying for proper assistance, it tended to supuration. When I first saw him, he had a large abscess discharging, affecting the external ancle both above and below, which extended down the back of the foot. It would be too tedious to describe the whole progress of this sore. Suffice it to say, that, notwithstanding all the care and pains I took, it turned out the most corrosive ulcer I had ever seen, though I served in the navy five years, and most of that time in the West Indies. I endeavoured to rectify his habit of body, which was evidently very bad; for, besides the ulcer, he was covered almost totally with a leprose scurf, by a course of antiscorbutic and antiseptic Medicines, with Bark, Lime Water, &c. all to little purpose. I likewise tried him with Mercury, and afterwards with sea-water, both to drink and bathe with, to no better success. He was in a most deplorable state, till, by my advice, he took your medicine. I think this cure is one of the strongest testimonies of the superior efficacy of your drops, for old obstinate ulcers that can be, as to my knowledge, every thing else had failed.

I am, with esteem,

Your obedient humble servant,

CHARLES FLEMING.

These Drops are sold in square bottles, by Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, London; and at his country-house, at Smallberry Green, near Honlow, at Half-a-Guinea and Six Shillings each, with the following inscription on them, viz. JOHN NORTON, ONLY PROPRIETOR and AUTHOR of MAREDANT'S DROPS. Each Bottle is wrapped in a folio bill of directions, signed by Mr NORTON, in his own hand-writing. The Half Guinea Bottles are sold at his houses only.

N. B. Beware of Counterfeits.

By Mr NORTON's appointment, the Six Shilling Bottles are sold by Messrs. HUSKARD, ELDER, and Co. Edinburgh; Messrs. Leslie and Co. Druggists at Aberdeen; Messrs. Morison and Son, at Perth; and by Mr Angus Macdonald Jeweller at Glasgow.

Where may likewise be had,

VANDOUR'S PILLS, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per box, for efficacious in Nervous Complaints.

FENDON'S NERVOUS DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.

As also, WACE'S ASTHMATIC DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.